

BIG STOCK GIVES PACKERS FRIGHT

Sensational Movement Made By President Causes Panic Among Big Dealers.

WHAT THE REPORT CONTAINS

Startling Revelations of Conditions in Great Meat Houses of West.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, May 27.—There has been a good deal of talk lately about the defects the President was met with in his attempt to direct legislation. To balance the account of the President has ever had such complete and astounding success in trying to put legislation through as the President was Friday in the adoption by the Senate of the meat inspection bill as a rider to the agriculture appropriation bill.

It is said fair to be a nine or ten in Washington, the bill did not exist until this week. It is only a few days old. It has never been considered. Yet it went through the Senate with a rush, and the man who did it was Theodore Roosevelt.

It did it by taking the packers by the throat. They were held up and told "either this thing becomes a law or I will publish the report of Neill and Reynolds and expose the conditions under which you do business."

Report Not in Written Form.
The Neill-Reynolds report does not exist in written form. It was a verbal report made to the President, but Neill and Reynolds stand ready at any time to write it down, and if they do it will be a most revolting (than was Upton Sinclair's) novel.

It may appear strange that such a report should not have been written, but it is to be remembered that Neill and Reynolds did not investigate in any official capacity. The President, horrified at what he had been told concerning the meat business, asked his two friends to look into it and let him know if the stories told him were true. They did look into it, and told him everything they had learned was correct. Immediately upon this, filled with indignation, the President had Senator Beveridge introduce the meat inspection bill, and then served notice that unless it was passed in five days the President would make public the report. Nobody asked whether it was written or printed. They simply fell over themselves to withdraw all opposition and to beg the President not to make it public.

A hard-and-fast bargain was made between the President and the packers. What he wanted was to put an end to the frightful condition of affairs revealed to him, and do it right away. He did not intend to have any shilly-shallying as there was about the rate. He had the cards and was ready and anxious to play them.

Packers Were Perturbed.
The packers heard about their position early and have been dancing around in a frantic condition for two days. Their object it was to keep the report out of the hands of the public.

W. E. Skinner, manager of the Live Stock Exchange in Chicago, found out yesterday on what terms the President would withhold the report. He would not let it go until the bill was passed. He would be passed that day. When Skinner found that there was simply nothing else to be done, and that the time was so short, he hurriedly consulted the other agents of the packers, and the agreement was made with the President that the packers would unite with him in pushing the bill through, on condition that the report was suppressed.

By this time the packers had learned that the report had not been written, but that Neill had received orders to get it into document form at once, and to get it ready in the shortest possible space of time. The packers consulted their congressional friends, and one congressman went to see the President. He came back and reported that if the packers would save themselves the trouble of making the President must be carried out within a few hours.

Eager to Have Bill Passed.
Senator Carter, of Montana, is the especial champion of the live stock interests in the Senate. The packers hunted him up and told him that as their champion he must hurry the bill through in some form, it did not matter what.

Carter hustled around and got hold of Beveridge, and the two arranged that it should be tacked on to the agriculture appropriation bill, which had the right of way in the Senate that day. It was done. There was no attempt at debate; the situation was too serious. Everybody, friends and enemies of the packers alike, joined forces and jammed it through.

MANY SENSATIONS IN SPECIAL REPORT

Unclean Conditions in Packing Houses Exposed By Neill and Reynolds.

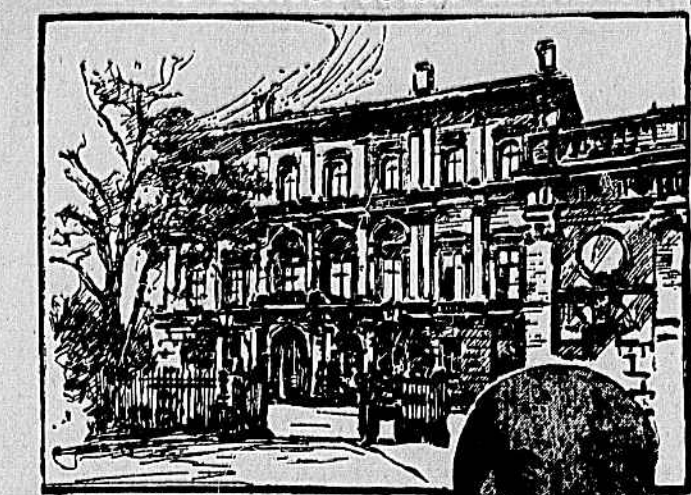
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—Reasons why the Beef Trust is striving to prevent the publication of the report of Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, and James B. Reynolds, the commissioners appointed by President Roosevelt for the investigation of the conditions in the packing houses controlled by the trust, became apparent yesterday, when the contents of the report was learned.

It is in this report that President Roosevelt is using as a club to subdue the opposition to the Beveridge bill for the government sanitary regulation and inspection of the meat-packing industry.

Mr. Neill and Mr. Reynolds have made separate reports, each dealing with the particular phase of the conditions which he investigated. Here, in brief, is what the joint report contains:

The investigators find that the sanitary conditions in the packing houses are so grossly inadequate as to be beyond words

King Edward to Visit The American Embassy



Dorchester House, London home of Ambassador Reid.
He Will Attend Reception to Be Given By Mr. Reid.

LONDON, May 27.—King Edward has signified his intention to be present at the reception to be given on June 12th at the American Embassy, and the affair promises to be one of the biggest events of the London season.

Ambassador and Mrs. Reid are making elaborate preparations for the reception, which is to be followed by a musicale. Many members of the nobility have been invited, and all the prominent Americans who are in London will be present.

Mrs. Emma Eames, who is now in the United States, was notified by cable that she would have the honor of singing before the king. She will sail from New York on May 24th. Several other artists will appear at the musicale.

Dorchester House, the residence of the ambassador, is now being renovated for the event. A most elaborate scheme of decoration is being worked out.

Because of the death of her father, King Christian, of Denmark, the king has refrained from any social functions and the season has necessarily been exceedingly quiet. For this reason the reception at the American Embassy has been looked forward to with general interest.

America Gets No Protection.

It is the opinion of the commissioners that the whole inspection service is organized to enable packers to sell meat abroad and that the American consumers are afforded no protection. It is found that no microscopic examination is made of hogs for trichinae, except when they are intended for export. Relative to the use of meat that has spoiled in transit or otherwise, the report finds that shipments which have been found to be spoiled are returned to the packers and are either worked into sausages or are treated with preservatives and sold to local consumers. The use of dyes and adulterations was found to be universal.

Dispatches from Washington represent Mr. Neill saying he had found revolting and unwholesome conditions in the packing houses here. The floors were so filthy that the blood and grease oozed through and fell upon good meat, which was to be canned. Employees walked upon the carcasses to be used in interstate commerce. He told of the case of a hog which had slipped from the trolley and fallen into a vile place. It was taken out, and without being cleaned, was sent along and cut up for food.

Diseased and Good Together.
He found diseased meat placed in the same room with good meat intended for canning, and he asserted that only one of the five parts of a can was made up of the former. Potted hams appeared to consist of pickled and other pieces of a hog not fit for legitimate purposes. These were colored and placed upon the market. A brand of sausage was anything but sausage.

The only meat that was good was beef sold for roasts. Employees were not high, and it was difficult to expect them to know much about sanitation.

The conditions under which women employees in the canning department work were revolting. They were compelled to stand in water much of the time and the temperature of the room was low. Press representatives of the packers are keeping the closest kind of watch on every scrap of matter published regarding alleged uncleanness and vile methods of slaughtering, preparing and canning meats for domestic and foreign consumption, and are writing polite letters asking the writers to come and make an investigation themselves under the escort of an agent of the company.

Along statements have been given out to the press here by each of the companies, in which the stories of filth and unsanitary environment are denied. These statements are strange, and in a sentiment at the same time. The main theme is that, if there is a bad condition of affairs in the stock yards plants, it must be in the smaller slaughtering houses and other plants, of which there are about thirty.

Inspection Force Too Small.
The members of the "Big Power" indicate that the present system of government and local inspection is sufficient to protect foreign, domestic and Chicago consumers against unwholesome meats. Those who have made unofficial investigation—the so-called "muck-rakers"—declare that the system is fundamentally

and practically bad and inadequate. It is supposed that Messrs. McNelis and Reynolds take the same position and that they are fortified with evidence to prove their case.

Investigators say there is practically no espionage at the stock yards here at night, and that under cover of darkness many things transpire justifying the position President Roosevelt has taken. Diseased meats are said to find their way to small houses, with or without the sanction of the big companies, and from there into the market for human food. It is admitted that the best of the meat is not the best of the inspection, that consumers outside of Chicago in this country are next best, and that the people of Chicago, especially the poorer classes, suffer most from whatever pollution is met with in the inspection.

Under the proposed new system it is expected that first-class inspection will go on through the night and that it will no longer be possible to slaughter for human consumption cattle that have already been condemned on the hoof.

It is also considered most important that under the system all animals showing symptoms of disease must be slaughtered separately and the carcasses be disposed of immediately in such manner that the diseased meats cannot be lost in that which has passed muster.

STATE OF PANIC IN PENN OFFICES

Operators Declare Prospect of Suit for Millions Alarms Heads of Road.

BAER MAY SUCCEED CASSATT

More Rumors That President Will Resign After Fight is Over.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.—The hurried return of Alexander J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who is a passenger on board the Hamburg-American Line steamship Amerika, which sailed from Cherbourg for New York Friday, and the grave significance of this interruption of the railroad man's European tour, yesterday furnished an interesting theme for speculation to the many local operators and their representatives who have been constant attendants at the meetings of the Interstate Commerce Commission in this city.

Most of them remained in Philadelphia to consult with the lawyers who have charge of the pending suits against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for alleged discriminations in the distribution of cars, or who are preparing evidence to be submitted in forthcoming suits.

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So overwhelming was the mass of evidence of widespread "graft" among the officers and employees of the Pennsylvania system brought out at the Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry here that the aggrieved operators are confident of winning their suits and establishing a new order of relations with the railroad company which will permit general competition upon an equitable basis, wholly eliminating, in view of vehement public opinion, ruinous favoritism, whose extension to a limited few has worked such evil to the many shippers dependent upon the Pennsylvania system.

That the Pennsylvania is thoroughly aroused, if not apprehensive of disastrous consequences, by the admission of officials of high and low degree that "graft" is elementally as well as elementary in the transactions between the shippers who would achieve pronounced success and certain railroad officers and employees who are potential agents in the regulation of the car supply, was the unanimous opinion among the lingering operators, and the attitude of President Cassatt on his return toward the offenders was widely discussed in all its possible phases. Also the attitude of the stockholders (particularly the thousands whose holdings are small) toward President Cassatt's return to the head of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was a subject of much interest.

Other rumors, reaching the report current for several days, that Mr. Cassatt will resign as soon as the investigation is over and he has seen the fight through. Financial circles heard yesterday that big interests of New York have expressed themselves as favorable to the election of George B. Baer, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Financial interests have come to look upon President Baer as the exponent of strict honesty in corporation management. With all his warped views on the subject, Baer is a man of great force and energy, and he cannot be swayed from what he believes to be right.

Mr. Baer's remarkable utterance last Tuesday night at a dinner of Reading officers stated clearly his views of right and wrong in corporation management.

"The Reading Railway Company has the highest standard of any railroad company in the world for integrity in its management. I know that the officers of the Reading are loyal, capable and true, and if all companies were as free from graft as the Reading, there would be no room for criticism anywhere."

Inside interests in the Pennsylvania Railroad understand that it is President Cassatt's purpose to go on the witness stand at the first opportunity. Precise time and place for the next hearing by the commission, to be held on Thursday in Washington at a conference with William A. Glasgow, Jr., special counsel in this investigation.

Suits for \$25,000,000.
Among the suits already brought by coal operators against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on charges of discrimination of the distribution of cars, most important in point of amount of damages asked are those of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, \$25,000,000; the Federal Coal Company, \$70,000. But it was estimated yesterday by a well-known operator, who recently and with success sued the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for discrimination, that the Pennsylvania Coal Company has been seriously impaired by favors in the supply of cars to certain competitors fully 100 might be counted upon to enter suits averaging \$25,000, making a grand total of \$25,000,000.

"Unbowed, there would be many more suits," he continued, "but many of the shippers, through lack of business methods or their inability to keep up with the commercial times, have permitted much evidence which would have substantiated their cases to lapse into worthless. These men by submitting to the 'grafting' system without formal protest have partially, if not wholly, vitiated their positions as prospective plaintiffs in damage suits, so that the cases of the past would be quieted off by the past."

Will not the Pennsylvania Railroad Company seek to amend the operators' suit in the distribution of cars?" "That is a question I cannot answer with any degree of certainty," was the reply. "Things are in rather a chaotic condition at present, and the coal shipping operators who have suffered from discrimination is so keen that few express themselves amenable to conciliatory overtures until matters have been thoroughly sifted in the courts. The cases of the past would be quieted off by the past, and the more restoration to the shipper of his long abrogated rights."

One Killed; Five Hurt.
(By Associated Press.)
OIL CITY, Pa., May 27.—One trainman was killed and five others were injured in a head-on collision between a light engine and a freight train on the Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Railway, near West Montrose, today. The injured will recover. All lives are insured.

Famous Horse Sold.
LONDON, May 27.—Edmond Blanc's four-year-old bay horse, named Flying Fox, Albrand Graces, has been sold to Senor Luro, an Argentine breeder, for \$10,000.

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Tariff Difficulty Settled.
(By Associated Press.)
VIENNA, May 27.—Emperor Francis Joseph's unexpected return to Vienna last week appears to have resulted in a settlement of the tariff difficulty. A conference between Prince Conrad von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, Austrian premier, and minister of the interior, and Dr. Wokorlat, the Hungarian premier, this morning, was followed by a council, at which the Emperor presided, this afternoon, after which Premier Wokorlat stated that the question of a common Austro-Hungarian customs tariff had been settled in a manner that was expected to satisfy both countries.

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GEORGE F. BAER.
He may succeed A. J. Cassatt as president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TO ASK GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT FRAUDS

Officials of Republic of Panama on Way to Washington to See Taft.

(By Associated Press.)

COLON, May 27.—The steamer Allencia, which sailed to-night for New York, had as passengers Dr. Pablo Arosemena, Vice-President of the republic of Panama; Dr. Porras, Dr. Tusebio Morales and Gen. Domingo Diaz, forming a commission representing the liberal party, and destined for Washington to confer with Secretary of War Taft, and solicit the intervention of the United States in order to prevent fraudulent voting in the coming elections for members of the Panama Assembly. The liberals say they are confident that they will be able to sweep the country if the elections are honest. Governor Mazon accompanied the delegates to the station at Colon, and on reaching Colon to-day the delegation was welcomed by many liberals.

REBEL CHIEF DEAD.

Story From Manila That Ali is Alive Denied.

(By Associated Press.)
SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Concerning the report from Manila that Datto Ali, the rebel chief, is still alive, Lieutenants S. B. West and Philip Remington to-day denied the statement. Both officers are with the Twenty-second Infantry here and were with Captain McCoy in his march into Mindanao against Ali. The body was identified as that of the Moro chieftain by two faithful guides who knew him well. One of them was a half brother of Ali's named Datto Enok. Sergeant Lewis Carr, Company K, Twenty-second Infantry, also recognized the body as that of Ali. Carr knew Ali well in 1901 and 1902.

WOMAN WILL CLIMB HIGH PEAK IN ANDES

Miss Peck, Attended Only By Native Guides, Sets Out to Scale Mount Huascaran.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A daring mountaineering exploit is planned by Miss Annie S. Peck, of Providence, R. I., who sailed from here for Colon. Alone, except for some native Peru guides, Miss Peck will attempt to climb Mount Huascaran, said to be the highest peak in the Andes. She will be equipped with scientific instruments with which to determine whether Huascaran is of greater altitude than Mount Illimapu, which has an estimated height of 21,500 feet.

In 1904 Miss Peck made an attempt to ascend Huascaran, but did not succeed, and lays the blame of her failure in part to the presence of two men who formed a portion of her party and refused to proceed all the way to the top. On the present expedition she will equip herself with Eskimo clothing, for upon reaching a height of 19,000 feet on her first climb the temperature was 20 degrees below zero.

Miss Peck made the highest climb on record upon any mountain in the West when she ascended the Mt. Borat, also an Andean peak. In addition to the American mountaineering exploits, Miss Peck has ascended the Matterhorn and the perilous Five Finger peaks in the Tyrol.

IN TRADE CIRCLES.

Dun's Report on Activity in Banking Circles.

Activity in banking circles in the Southern States is shown by the weekly report from the local branch of R. G. Dun & Co., as follows:

Applications to Organize—The Exchange National Bank of Montgomery, Ala.; capital, \$300,000. Application to organize filed by Michael Brady.

New Banks—Private Banks and Trust Companies—The Central Bank and Trust Company, of Live Oak, Fla., organized.

The People's Bank, of Sanford, Fla., applying for charter, capital, \$25,000. M. Smith, president; W. D. Manley, cashier.

The International Trust Company, of Atlanta, Ga.; branch of Baltimore. Bank of Villa Flata, La. (Incorporated). Capital, \$20,000. Rene L. Derouen, president; Thos. Read, vice-president.

The Bristol Trust and Savings Bank, of Bristol, Tenn.; organized.

The Broadway Banking and Trust Company, of Nashville, Tenn.; paid capital, \$50,000. W. T. Henderson, president; J. H. Bradford, vice-president; A. E. Potter, cashier.

The Bank of Yorkville, Tenn. (Incorporated). Paid capital, \$25,000. P. B. Wyatt, president; B. M. McCorkle, vice-president; F. R. Utley, cashier.

The Exchange Bank of Waycross, Ga. (Incorporated). Capital, \$75,000.

The Bank of Nolensville, Tenn. Capital, \$100,000. S. C. Jenkins, president; J. W. Williams, vice-president; J. W. Carmichael, secretary.

BABY'S VOICE

Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the picture of mother and babe, angels smile at and commend the thoughts and aspirations of the mother bending over the cradle. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so full of danger and suffering that she looks forward to the hour when she shall feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear. Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend, a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughens and renders pliable all the parts, and assists nature in its sublime work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this great crisis in perfect safety and without pain. Sold at \$1.00 per bottle by druggists. Our book of priceless value to all women sent free. Address BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Brief Items from Everywhere.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.—Three boys, eight, ten and eleven years old, confessed that they had set fire to two barns near the town.

PHILADELPHIA.—Reginald and Alfred G. Vanderbilt have arranged for elaborate exhibits to be shown at St. Martin's Green, Wissahickon, this week.

NEWARK, N. J.—The home of Senator Dryden was entered by burglars, who dodged the alarm wires and cracked a safe.

NEW YORK.—Ada Rehan, the actress, was too ill to sail for London, as she had planned.

PHILADELPHIA.—A Slav found unconscious on a Mahanoy City street told a story of having been locked in a box-car for nearly three weeks without food or drink.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Daniel N. Burnham announced that his plans for rebuilding San Francisco upon magnificent lines had been accepted by the Citizens' Committee.

TRENTON, DEL.—Governor Lea has delayed calling an extra session of the Legislature to elect a senator, and it was believed that the election would be held in danger. Addicks men are active.

POTTSVILLE, PA.—Considerable excitement was caused at Tumbling Run by Philip Yedinsky, a prominent resident, who saw a Baptist preacher, immerse a woman in a secluded part of the dam and reported that a murder was being committed.

SEAFORD, DEL.—After eating four slabs of strawberries and three crabs Mrs. Mary Frank, an aged woman, died.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—While assisting in digging a grave in Pine Grove cemetery, a Chinese made homeless by the San Francisco fire, this arrangement being sanctioned by the Chinese minister.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The balloon race between Alfred N. Chandler, in the "Tribune," and Henry S. Gratz, in the "Lobelia," was scheduled to start from this city, did not take place on account of the high wind. It was planned to race the balloons from this city to New York.

CINCINNATI.—In her action for divorce Anna Lorenz alleges that William Lorenz was guilty of extreme cruelty in that he would not let his bare feet and work his toes in the presence of her company for the purpose of mortifying and humiliating her.

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